

E. #1743

DOCUMENT NO. 5594

PAGE 1

CERTIFICATE:

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the attached report is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original document, entitled "I Statement on Sulfata Incident, II Statement on other Incidents, III Statement on arrest of former auxiliary soldier of Mori unit", being statement in the English language of the Japanese Major General Tanaka Yuki ddo. Soembawa January 27, 1946, on several "incidents" on the Sermata, Loeang and Moa Islands, No. 4012/R which original document is a part of the official records of the Nefis.

Batavia                  June    1946.

( S E A L )

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K. A. de Weerd, first lieutenant R.N.I.A., Senior official attached to the office at the Attorney-General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

## I. Statement on Sulmata Incident.

## 1. Reason why suppressive action taken.

In Sulmata Island 4 Japanese M.P. and 6 crews of air watch party belonging to Air Intelligence Unit had been installed since middle of June, 1944, when in the end of Aug. 1944, natives started disturbance and murdered these Japanese. A suppressive action was taken to clear out this disturbance to sweep away the rest of the line for the future and to establish law and order in the island. (Total of Japanese massacred was 9, for one of 4 M.P. survived because he was in hospital at Loutem.)

## 2. Cause of disturbance.

Radja of Sulmata stationed in Luan Island ruled both island, Japanese advance to Sulmata was quite natural for performance of War, and their enforcement of military administration was unavoidable measure under then existed circumstances. Nevertheless, the Radja perverting this, for encroachment of his governing authority, determined to raise a rebellion. Besides, seeing that, at that time, flight of the Japanese aircraft over his area was scarce instead of the frequent flight of Allied aircraft, and that Japanese shipping activity around Lautem area was declining, he decided that our fighting power already fell and that, therefore, no Japanese reinforcement could be sent to the island, if ever he might raise a riot; and, moreover, he intended to securify by this rebellion his own status of Radja against the probable landing of Allied force. Statement to the above effect was made by the Radja, the chief criminal, on his examination, and no other notable cause of the incident was tractable. Looking to these causes of the incident from political point of view conduct of the Radja and people of Sulmata and Luan must be taken as purely rebellious and it must be justifiable that the Japanese treated them as rebels.

## 3. Outline of rebellion.

(1) The Radja establishing himself in Luan took command of whole campaign and made his son Yoos to direct action in Sulmata. Yoos surrounded the camp of air-watch crew with his force of about 350 natives consisting of about 200 natives of Sulmata (mainly natives from Bro village and Rokisal village, and 10 to 20 natives from each of other villages) and 150 of Luan. Their weapons were spears and bows. At that moment, only one Japanese was in the camp, and others and gone angling at the coast without carrying any weapons. They were all massacred at last and their bodies were thrown into the sea or cast away in the hill.

(2) On that day, 1 W.O. and 1 N.C.O. of M.P. force went to Luan, on the Radja's invitation. The Radja had plotted to sink the ship they took on their way by taking off the plug of the hole in the bottom of the ship which was prepared beforehand. But it was not actually carried out owing to the shipmen hesitation. M.P. were suddenly attacked by about 300 natives that night in their camp. They are known to have escaped from the camp and evacuated the island by rowing a small boat, but since then nothing has been heard of them (M.P. uniform, pistol and

boots

boots worn by Yoos when he was arrested afterwards by suppressive party were probably robbed from their corpses).

(3) A N.C.O. of M.P. was massacred on small island west of Luan when he stopped there on his liaison trip to Lautom.

4. Motive of the discovery of crime.

Raised suspicion by the silence of their wireless since Sept. 1, 1944, a plane was sent to ascertain their safety. But the tragedy was felt when it received no answer to its signal.

5. Sending of suppression party.

Myself, the District commander, organized the following suppression party in accordance with the Divisional order;

Commander of the suppression party,	Captain Shimada Tosaka
	One infantry company
	One machine-gun platoon
	One light trench-mortar platoon
	5 barges
	Total strength---about 200 men

To the suppression party I ordered to such effect as they completely cleaned out the mutineers, and swept away the root of the evil to establish law and order for future, as well as they searched for their bodies and their belongings because it was almost certain that all of the Japanese on Sulmata were already annihilated by natives. In addition, I ordered to capture any intelligence party which I suspected to exist in the island, for it seemed to be probable that this, disturbance was the result of agitation made to these natives by such party.

6. Movement of suppression party.

(1) The suppression party on arrival to Sulmata Island, about 29th of Sept. 1944, landed at two points, northwest end and middle of north coast of the island. Most of the natives had retreated into the mountains, but some resisted with bow, sword and spear, while others attempted to stop our advance by conflagrating both sides of road. The suppression party captured some of the remaining natives, investigated the circumstances of the mutiny and succeeded in acquiring such information as that Yoos, son of the Radja was directing the whole, that natives of all villages joined to it, and that when the party landed, Yoos, went from north coast to south coast through east coast, animating the natives by spreading the false news that strong Australian force were landing the island from many points. The suppression party followed the trace of Yoos but his whereabouts could not be easily found. They called up the village chiefs to question this but they would not open their mouths. Their incorporative attitude (except Leran village chief) made the searching extremely difficult. It was continued by dividing the party to many places

(2) A part of the suppression party was sent to Luan island. They were charged with rifles fire and so fired back against this. They frustrated natives resistance although the Radja and his family tried to / shoot



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shoot the Japanese by bows that night, arrested the Radja, his family and his chief subordinates, and returned to Sulmata.

- (3) The main body of the suppression party fruitlessly continuing their search for Yoos, already for two weeks, ordered the Radja to search out Yoos within three days, with all the men in the island, under death penalty in default of carrying out this order. The Radja assented to obey this order and commenced the searching but could not find him out until the ordained date. Therefore he was executed. Next, a Japanese soldier found a native sentinel standing in front of a cave in the mountain, then the cave was surrounded by the Japanese and at last Yoos was found and arrested in spite of his resistance with a pistol.
- (4) After the arrest of Yoos, those circumstances of the incidents brought to light, and most of the persons concerned with incident arrested, the commander of the suppression party requested for my instructions. To this I ordered the commander to bring Yoos and other leading criminals to Lautem, to execute those joined the conference of rebellion and led the crowd to the assault and to appoint Leran village chief as the next Radja. Three leading criminals including Yoos was executed in Lautem.
- (5) Natives of Luan island were especially atrocious. They moved to Sulmata island from their own island to join the attack against our air watch party. On Luan island they assaulted our M.P. and they showed pretty stiff resistance when the suppression party landed there. Therefore, I ordered to bring 42 principals of them to Lautem. But, on the way, 8 of them escaped because they were divided to several small boats. So I made the remaining 34 executed on Moa island.
7. As the result of Sulmata mutiny, about 60 of total 650 persons joined the mutiny were put to death.
8. I do not know the names of executioners.

## II. Statement on other incidents.

In Jan, 1943, natives of Elomalo, Lautem, Timor island assaulted the Japanese at Lore, and also natives of villages west of Matabia were at first against the Japanese rule. Therefore, subjugative actions were taken against them, and some of the natives were killed or injured during action, because the natives resistance was considerably strong at first. But they surrendered very soon. And, I remember, that considering the future influences on our administering natives, no native was put to death penalty after that subjugative actions. I have nothing more especially to state, because as the result of these subjugative actions, natives came to recognize the Japanese real power, and since were very obedient to our rule.

## III. Statement on arrest of former auxiliary soldier of Mori Unit.

Sept. 1945, in Maumere Area, Flores 85 former auxiliary soldiers of Mori Unit deserted their unit. Therefore, I, as the District Commander, ordered Mori  
/ unit

DOCUMENT NO. 5594

PAGE 5

unit and other units to arrest these auxiliary soldiers. They succeeded in arresting about 50 of them. I ordered, therefore, to stand a special guard to watch them. And when they were handed over to Australian, most of remaining 35 also followed them.

Jan. 27th, 1946, at Soembawa.

was signed: Major General TANAKA Yuki (?)

Seal: TANAKA Yuki (?)



5594-1  
1793  
領土ノ行動

(一)領土ハ一九四四年九月二十九日頃「スルマタ島」ニ到着スルト島ノ西北端ト北海岸ノ中央部ノ二地點ヨリ上陸シタ。原住民ノ大多數ハ山ニ逃ツテキタガ、若干ノ原住民ハ弓、刀、槍等ヲ抵抗シ又、他ノ原住民ハ連降ノ雨ニ火災ヲ熾セテ我軍ノ前進ヲ足障カセヨウトシタ。領土ハ逃ツテキタ原住民ヲ若干捕ヘテ服従ノ事情ヲ訂立シ、次ノ様ナ情報ヲ得ルコトニ成功シタ。即チ「ラージャ」ノ息子ノ「ユース」ガ全軍ヲ指揮シテキルト、ソノ村民ガ服従ニ加ハツテキナイ村ハナイコト、領土ハ上陸シタ時ニ「ユース」ハ軍方ナ義軍ガ救護カヲ島ニ上陸シテキルト言フ直候ノ報ヲ達市シテ原住民ヲ慰シナガラ北海岸カラ南海岸ヘ東海岸ヲ通ツテ行ツタト言フコト等。領土ハ「ユース」ヲ追跡シタガ彼ノ行方ハ容易ニ分ナカッタ。領土ハ村ノ長達ヲ呼ビ出シテ之ヲ慰メタガ彼等ハ口ヲ開カウトシナカッタ。彼等ノ言ヒ合ハセタヤウナ態度ハレラン村ノ村長ハ例外ハ捜索ヲ程度ニ困難ナラシメタ。捜索ハ隊ヲ数ヶ所ニ分散シテ領ケラレタ。

(二)領土ハ一支隊ハルアン島ニ派遣サレタ。支隊ハ小銃射撃ヲ受ケタノデ之ニ應射シタ。「ラージャ」トソノ家族ガ其ノ夜弓矢ヲ日本兵ヲ射ヤウトシタガ、彼等ハ原住民ノ抵抗ヲ粉碎シ「ラージャ」、ソノ家

5594-2

族及ヒソノ主ナ家來進ヲ逮捕シテ「スルマタ」ニ歸  
ツタ。

但倭臣ノ本意ハ結果モ尋ガラスニ斷ニ二週間「ユ  
ース」ノ觀察ヲ續ケテキタガ、「ライジヤ」ニ全島  
民ト一掃ニ「ユース」ヲ捜シ出スコトラ命ジ、此ノ  
命令ノ實行ニ欠クルコトアルトキハ死刑ニスルト言  
ヒ渡シタ。「ライジヤ」ハ此ノ命令ニ從フコトラ肯  
シテ觀察ニ着手シタガ走メタレタ目途ニ彼ヲ捜シ出  
スコトガ出来ナカッタ。其處デ彼ハ處刑サレタ。次  
デ一日本兵ハ一人ノ原住民ノ歩哨ガ山中ノ洞穴ノ前  
ニ立ツテキルノヲ發見シ、ソコデ洞穴ハ日本軍ニヨ  
リ包圍サレ、終ニ「ユース」ハ發見サレ、ピストル  
デ抵抗シタガ逮捕セラレタ。

因「ユース」ノ逮捕ノ後、事件ノソレ等ノ事情が明  
ルミニ出サレ、事件ニ關係セル穴多量ノ者が逮捕セ  
ラレ、倭臣隊長ガ私ノ指示ヲ仰イダ。之ニ對シ私ハ  
隊長ニ「ユース」ト他ノ主長犯罪人ヲ「ラウテム」  
ニ送レテ來ルヤウ命ジ、但觀會體ニ加ハリ群衆ヲ指  
導シテ襲撃サセタ者ヲ處刑シ、「レラン村」ノ村長  
ヲ次ノ「ライジヤ」ニ任ズルヤウ命ジタ。「ユース」  
ヲ舍メテ三人ノ主長犯罪人が「ラウテム」デ處刑サ  
レタ。

但「ルアン島」ノ原住民ハ等ニ海にダツタ。彼等ハ  
自分達ノ島カラ「スルマタ島」ニ移動シテ我が方ノ



5594-2

族及ヒソノ主ナ家來達ヲ逮捕シテ「スルマタ」ニ斷  
ツタ。

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リ包圍サレ、遂ニ「ユーミス」ハ発見サレ、ピストル  
ヲ抵抗シタガ逮捕セラレタ。

四「ユーミス」ノ逮捕ノ後、事件ノソレ等ノ事情が明  
ルミニ出サレ、事件ニ關係セル大多數ノ者が逮捕セ  
ラレ、佐佐木隊長ガ私ノ指示ヲ仰イダ。之ニ對シ私ハ  
隊長ニ「ユーミス」ト他ノ主長犯罪人ヲ「ラウテム」  
ニ送レテ來ルヤウ命ジ、監視會議ニ加ハリ警察ヲ指  
導シテ監視サセタ者ヲ處刑シ、「レラン村」ノ村長  
ヲ次ノ「ライジヤ」ニ任ズルヤウ命ジタ。「ユーミス」  
ヲ舍メテ三人ノ主長犯罪人ガ「ラウテム」テ處刑サ  
レタ。

五「ルアン島」ノ原住民ハ彼ニ導ラレタ。彼等ハ  
自分達ノ島カラ「スルマタ島」ニ移住シテ我が方ノ

5594-3

對空監視員ニ對スル攻撃ニ參加シタ。「ルアン島」ニ於テハ彼等ハ我が方ノ憲兵ヲ襲撃シ、領屋敷ガ其處ニ上陸シタ時ハ可成リ頑強ナ抵抗ヲ見セタ。故ニ私ハ彼等ノ中ノ主要人物四十二人ヲ「ラキテム」ニ送レテ來ルヤヲ命ジタ。然シソノ途中テ彼等ヲ救援ノ小船ニ分乗セシメタ爲ニソノ中ノ八名ガ逃亡シタ。ソコテ私ハ預リノ三十四人ヲ「モア島」デ處刑サセタ。

「スルマタ島嶺」ノ結果トシテ囚徒ニ加ハツタ者が全部デ六百五十名ノ中約六十名ガ死刑ニセラレタ。

私ハ死刑執行人ノ名前ハ知ラナイ。――――

陸軍少將 田 中 遜

署名捺印

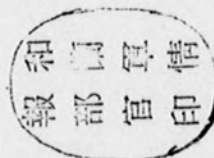
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證 明 書

下記署名者、荷印軍中尉、和蘭軍情報部戦争犯  
／CHARLES JONGENEEL／  
罪課々長チャールス ヨンゲニール ハ先ヅ正式  
ニ宣誓ノ上、添附報告書ハ千九百四十六年／昭和  
／SOEMBAWA／  
二十一年／一月二十七日ソエンバワ ニ於テ日本  
／TANAKA YUKI／／SERMATA／／LOEANG／  
陸軍少將田中ユキガ、セルマタ・リアン、及び  
／MOA／  
モア島ニ關スル牧種ノ「事件」ニ就キ英語ニヨリ  
／SULEMATA／  
陳述ニシテ、「スルマタ事件ニ關スル第一陳述」、  
／MORI／  
「其ノ他ノ事件ニ關スル第二陳述」、「森部隊元  
補助兵ノ逮捕ニ關スル第三陳述」ト題スル文書原  
本ノ全文ニシテ、眞實、完全且正確ナル寫本、第  
四〇一二一Rニシテ其原本ハ和蘭軍情報部ノ公的  
記録ノ一部ナルコトヲ證言ス。

／BATAVIA／  
千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／六月 バタビアニ於テ

／CHARLES JONGENEEL／  
チャールス ヨンゲニール／署名／





2.

Doc 5594 (cart)

余、即チ蘭印總務局長事務局前任官印軍中尉  
K. A. de WEERD  
ケ・エ・デグエールドノ面前ニテ署名宣經セリ

K. A. de WEERD  
ケ・エ・デグエールドノ署名ノ